THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

sublished every Saturday morning at

Gila County, Arizona,

HACKNEY & HAMILL,

ENITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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Advertising Rates made known on application.

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Rver since the establishment of the first paper on the bay of San Francisco, which we believe was the "Alis," removed from Monterey in 1869, the inhabitants of the Coast generally have been interested in the news from San Francisco. The "Alta," like many other pioneers of '43, has succumbed to the inevitable and gone over to the great majority, and, like other ploneers, has been succeeded by younger generations. The "Examiner" has laken perhaps the most prominent place in the newspaper field of late years, and its Weekly edition to very generally taken by those who want an interesting and reliable paper published at "The Bay." Everyone is familiar with the Fremium Offers made by Mr. Hearst, the 'Examiner's" enterprising publisher, and it is only necessary to say that this year the aggregate value of the premiams—of which there are 5,000—is \$135,000, which are distributed among all the bacribers to the paper. In addition to these preulums, which range in value from 50 cents to \$7,500, every subscriber receives one of the fact great premium pictures, which will be issailed to m in a tube direct from the " Examiner" office as soon as the subscription is received:

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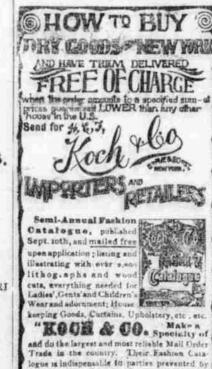


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CLERGYMEN IN THE ARMY gan to expand rapidly. At six years

Uncle Sam's Chaplains and Their

Regiments.

They Are Commissioned the Same as Officers and Are Governed by Strict Milltary Regulations - Not Re-

quired to Fight.

The United States army has thirtyfour chaplains, stationed at forts all over the country. Seven of them, says the Chicago Times, are Baptists, nine are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists, two are Presbyterians, one is a Congregationalist, one is a Lutheran, one is a Christian, and two are Catholic priests. The question of denomination cuts no figure in this branch of the Appointments are always made by favor, and without any regard whatever for the religious demands of oldiers and officers. Four of the chaplains referred to are regimental chap-lains, attached to the four colored regiments, two of infantry and two cav-Three of these men are negroes.

army chaplain is one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars a year, to which ten per cent. is added for each five years of service. He has always the clative rank of a captain of infantry. After retirement he receives threefourths of the pay of that rank. No age limit restricts appointments. A clergyman may enter the service at the age of sixty-three years and eleven months, retiring a few days later with the rank and pay of a captain. It will be seen that a chaplain is actually much better off than to go through long years of service for slow promotion. Like a captain he is entitled to commodious quarters at government expense, comprising five rooms.

The chaplain in the army is not obliged to fight under any circumstances. He has no arms. His uniform is a plain black frock coat, buttoned to the neck with nine buttons. It is prescribed that the buttons shall be in front; to button the garment up behind would not be consistent with the regulations. This, with a black hat, serves for undress and full dress. The chaplain has charge of religious mat-Passengers to or from Gloke stop over ters in general at the post where he is stationed. He enters in a book all manstationed. He enters in a book all marriages, baptisms and funerals at Which

he officiates. An net of congress passed in 1838 created the office of "post chaplain and schoolmaster." The appointee was heither enlisted nor commissioned. The say attached to the position was raised made the chaplains commissioned offitains. They are obliged to pass only a physical examination, but it is required that they shall be regularly ordained clergymen in good standing in their denomications.

Every man on board of a modern warhip is supposed to be a fighter. The naval chaplain might be called upon by the commanding officer to pass ammunition, or even to help in handling a gun. However, his duty would ordinarily be to aid the wounded.

There are two Catholic priests in the havy. The sailors are largely Catholic. many of them being Irish, French and

A chaplain on board ship takes his meals with a wardroom mess. He may say grace before meat if the officer who happens to be caterer does not object. It is unfortunately a fact that chaplains as a rule are not very popular in the mayy. It is easily understood that a clergyman finds himself in rather an anomalous position among a lot of young officers in the wardroom. Some of them are apt to be more or less ribald, and there is much of the merriment in which a minister of the gospel cannot well join.

The percentage of Catholics among sailors in the United States navy is growing rapidly less on account of the policy which now prevails of enlisting Americans in preference to foreigners. A visitor on one of our warships is astonished to hear strange languages spoken by a majority of the blue jackets

A chaplain may be dismissed from the army or mavy like any other officer. Even the president of the United States, owever, cannot deprive him of his commission without a court-martial.
As might be imagined, Uncle Sam's chaplains have rarely got into trouble. One of them was permitted to resign a few years ago on account of immorality which the secretary of war thought it undesirable to advertise by holding an open court and publishing the facts in general orders for the edification of the entire service.

SURE SIGN OF EARLY DECAY.

Premature Development in Children Generally Results in Imbeeility. The public prints have lately been mentioning the circumstance of an Alabama woman who has reached the age of nineteen years without increase of stature beyond that of a babe of eight months. The case is indeed curious, and all the more so from the fact that she remains in good health and in possession of her physical powers. In discussing this lusus nature a well-known investigator into matters authropological related to a reporter for the Cincinnati Enquirer some cases in direct contrast with this, and two or three are worth reproducing:

"The French Academy of Sciences," said he, "has given much attention to matters like this. They have on record the description of a lad who at the age of seven years measured four feet nine inches without his shoes. He lifted with ease two hundred pounds and was able to do as much heavy work as a perfectly developed man. But his understanding was no greater than is usual with children of his age, and their playthings were his favorite toys.

"Another boy, a native of Bouzanquet, though of strong constitution, appeared to be stiff jointed till four and a half years old. During this time nothing further was remarkable about him except an extraordinary appetite. Befor reaching the age of five his limbs became supple and his body be-

Division of him with the state of the state of

of age his height was five feet and his bulk in proportion. His growth was so rapid that every month his clothes required to be made longer and wider, yet he had neither sickness nor pain. He could lift upon his shoulders a weight of one hundred and fifty pounds and carry it with ease. At the age of five his voice changed and his beard began to appear, and at six his beard was remarkably heavy and all the unquestionable marks of ma-

gigantic proportions, but such pros-pects very suddenly vanished. Before he reached the age of eight his legs crooked, body shrank, strength diminished, voice became weak, and he sank into total imbecility. "His rapid maturity was followed by an even swifter decay, and in his tenth

turity were visible in him. It was

thought he would certainly grow to

year he wasted away to a mere skeleton and died. "The same authority vouches for the account of a girl child, who, when four years old, was four feet six inches in neight, with head and limbs well proportioned and breasts fully expanded The pay of a newly commissioned like those of a young lady of eighteen. She was mentally advanced for her years, and at the age of six attracted the notice of a young man who desired to pay court to her. Her parents objected, very naturally, to this proposal, and when the childish years of the girl were given as a reason they were compelled to exhibit the public register of births to prove the truth of their representation. At fifteen this girl began to show indications of decrepitude; at eighteen she gave all the signs of old age, and in two or three years thereafter sank into that mental state known as second childhood. She died in her twenty-second year, apparently of extreme age.

"We frequently hear of similar prodigies in our own country, but they are shortlived. Phenomenal maturity always promises early decay, and we may be sure that in no case will nature be cheated of her rights."

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Births and Deaths for One Year in the State of Massachusetts.

From the annual report of births, deaths and marriages in Massachusetts for 1893, which was lately made by Dr. Francis A. Harris, it appears, says the Boston Transcript, that the number of living births registered in the year was 07,192, which was 1,368 larger than was reported in 1892, and larger than any other year since the beginning of registration in Massachusetts. from time to time until it reached one hundred dollars a month, to which rations were added. In 1867 congress greater than the excess of any other rear. There were registered 22,814 cers and gave them relative rank as marriages, being greater than were registered in any previous year. More marriages were solemnized in the month of June than in any other month; 17 men and I woman were more than seventy-five and 4 were more than eighty years old at the time of marriage. The number of deaths was 49,084, being 322 more than the number reported in 1892 and 3,899 more than the number reported in 1801. The death rate for the year was 20.13 per 1,000 of the estimated (2;-438,363) population living, which is .44 less than the rate of 1892. The greatest number of deaths occurred in August and the third quarter of the year. and the least in June and the fourth quarter. In the previous year the January.

greatest number of deaths occurred in Six hundred and ten pairs of twins were born in the state last year, and nine sets of triplets. It is noticeable that nearly 10,000 more children of foreign than of native parentage were

born in Boston during the year. Good Words for Japan.

An American who has been practicing law in Tokio for the last seven years has just returned home to New York absolutely in love with Japan and its people. He says the nation deserves to win in this war with China, precisely as civilization deserves to follow barbarism, and must always follow it, according to the laws of man. No one who is not in direct contact with the Japanese car appreciate the fervor and indomitable will that animate every man at this period of the move like an electric current through each class of the realm, from the highest to the lowest. This gentleman further says that thoughtful men in the center of this struggle watch the development of the Japanese with a feeling akin to amazement; progress usually proceeds with a slow step, but in can be felt and seen.

Queer Things About Canada. There are three things that attract the notice of a traveler from the states when he has got into Canada, to say nothing of the general duliness that prevades that province. One is the disappearance of window blinds and baresa of the house fronts. The other is the presence of militiamen and policemen, who are as nearly copies as may be of the English militia and London 'hobbies." The third is the impossi bility of getting your shoes blacked, except in the washrooms of the hotels. One pays ten cents for a shave, and a New York agtist who did his work so shabbily would be made to do it over again.

An Ancient Superstition. To get rid of a disease by giving it to somebody, else is common among all primitive races. It cannot be said that in 1894 we are not just as selfish, since we dump on neighbors the filth of sewage. To follow out certain incantations, and to fasten the disease to a plaster, or something or other, was concluded by the burying of the plas-ter. Then, if anybody dug it up he caught the disease and the ill man was freed of his malady, . This is an old Roman fancy, and is carried out, accorning to Capt, Bourke, by the Mexican indians to-day. It is probably of Spanish origin.

LORD ROTHSCHILD has started the fashion of driving a pair of zebras in AN OCEAN TERROR.

Ten Thousand Gigantic Logs Tossing About on the Waves.

They Formed an Immense Raft Which Had to Be Abandoned by a Tug in a Storm-A Menace to the Vessels of Commerce.

Towing big rafts of timber in a turbulent sea is no easy task. So Capt. Thompson, of the tug Monarch, and Pilot Wheeler told the other captains and pilots along the water front the other day, says the San Francisco Exeminer.

The Monarch started from Astoria October 12 to tow a raft of piles to this port. The Monarch arrived recently but the raft is affoat in sections on the Pacific ocean. It may be that every one of the ten thousand piles of which the raft was drightally composed is scattered driftwood on the high seas, or perhaps a few hundred of these great logs are still lashed, plunging sidelong or headlong at the caprice of every billow, and at every plunge threatening collision with passing commerce. Some unfortunate ship may encounter one or more of these roving timbers and a few holes may be stove

into the sides of unsuspecting vessels. The raft was valued at lifty thousand dollars, but if landed afely here would have been worth four times as much. Besides, there was eighteen thousand dollars insurance on the raft and its loss will represent a total loss to the enterprising men who sought to have it towed into San Francisco bay.

The trip of the Mongreh was a rough ne from the start! Every precaution had been taken. The logs were rafted in a cigar shape, previous experiences with tows of that kind having taught Capt. Thompson many a lesson in methods of lashing, but the southeastern gale, which has done so much damage to the shipping in the north. was too much for the logging expedition and When they got as far as the Hecta lighthouse, about \$130 a.m. on Tuesday, October 16, after having battled with the elements four days and four nights, they decided to abandon what was left of their tow. It was not much, for most of it had abandoned itself long before. The big raft commenced to lose piles and the heavy chains which held them together had ong since been nothing but drag an-

chors. The wind was so heavy that the Monarch could not possibly make any headway, and the first night out she had to lie in the trough of the sea-Heavy seas and gales continued all the time. There was no possibility to continue the voyage with the dragging of chains and logs as a handicap, and that is why the two captains decided to adrift on the billows of the turbulent ocean, to bang against ships wherever they meet them; to drive big holes into their sides and, perhaps, to sink them, Much indignation was expressed

among the men who go to sea and the men who have shipping interests. They said that the attempt to tow big rafts during stormy times is criminal because every man acquainted with the coast knows it cannot be necomplished. Many a time it has been tried. but never has anybody succeeded in bringing a raft of large dimensions into this port from the north except when the winds were calm and the seas were undisturbed. It may be done at this season, said some of the old sea tlogs, if the open sen is avoided and the trip is made by dodging along the coast and by traveling through bays and gulfs only, but on the wide, open ocean, during stormy seasons, no Oregon timbers will ever be made to float

into the waters of San Francisco bay MARRY WHEN THEY PLEASE.

Western Indians Take New Wives When They Get Tired of the Old Ones. Capt. L. F. Burnett, Seventh cavalry seting Indian agent at Mescalero, N. M., in a recent report to Commissioner Browning sums up an evil which is found to prevail to a greater or less extent among all western Indians, and more especially among thisse in a sav-

age state. He snys:

"Another cause of much trouble on this reservation is the frequent marcountry's enlightenment. It seems to riages among the Indians. It often happens that a man will get tired of his wife after a few months and will then eave her or send her home to her relatives. This may occur several times with the same per ons so that a man may have three or foll, wives and the woman as many husbands all living Sometimes the husband illtreats his the new Japan it goes with leaps that wife and she runs away to her parents. They often make up and live together again. Several cases have occurred during the last year where parents have induced a man to marry their girl, aged perhaps not over thirteen or fourteen years, for the sole purpose of deping her out of school. It usually sappens that the parties soon separate, the girl returning to her parents, often against the wishes of her husband. This causes serious quarrels. I do all I can to induce there persons to live together when once they are married, but there is no way of compelling them to do so. Polygamy is practiced to some extent. Twelve Indians have each two wives and one has three wives."

> ONE-THIRD of all the steel used in the United States is made in Allegheny county, Pa.

A SPORTING DUCHESS.

An Interesting Sketch of a Picturesque English Woman.

She Mauaged Her Own Horses in Person, Wore Masculine Apparel and Handled the English Language with Fluent Recklessness.

Caroline, dowager duchesh of Montsrose, who died recently at the age of eighty, was a fine example of that cocentricity which only a woman of rank can permit herself without being called vulgar, says the New York World: Her conduct was far removed from what would be considered proper in

polite American society. The tluchess managed one of the largest racing stables in England with much success. Her language on the race-course was marked by a vigor and a wealth of profanity which were not surpassed by many racing men.

Although horse racing was her chief inlerest, it did not occupy her undivided attention. She had engaged extensively in matrimony, having mar-ried three husbands. This record would not, of course, be remarkable, but the duchess has had no divorces. Her first two husbands died and the last is now

widower. During the latter part of her racing arcer her horses ran under the name of Mr. Manton. For three years they were in the name of her last husband oung Henry Milner, but she quarroled ith him and Mr. Manton's name reapared. Recently she had the horses

a the Newmarket races. "Mr. Manton" has been a familiar figure in the paddock at every great English race meeting. Next to that of the venerable Sir John Asticy, it was probably the best known.

The duchess was tall and straight and heavily built. In her youth she had been rather good looking a woman of a high-bred English type, But when ser youthful charms passed away she inde unfortunate attempts to replace them. Her harsh and heavily lined face was painted and her bair was of a golden hue produced by chemical

agents. On the race-course , the swore tailornade clothes of a very horsey cut, inluding check-gowns, covert coats, white cravats with horseshoe pins and elt hats. At the theaters and social functions she did not scruple to appear in very low-cut evening dress. This, as Mr. Hill Nye has noted, is quite a well established custom among the an-

ique Engligh ladies. The duchess was originally Hon. Caroline Agnes Beresford, daughter of the second Lord Divies, and a relative of the gallant naval officer, Lord Charles Beresford and of Lord William Beresican duchess of Marlborough is reported. The second Lord Decles was born in 1773, and bloodward topt arolline made her first appearance somewhere about

In 1836 she married James Graham, fourth duke of Montrose, who was also marquis of Montrose, marquis of Graham and Rechanan, earl of Montoss, earl of Kincardins, Viscount Dundaff, Lord Graham, Aberuthven, Muglock and Fintrie, in Scotland; Earl

and Baron Graham, in England, etc. The duke was the head of one of the most historic families in the United Kingdom, his ancestor having been great marquis of Montrose, who maintained Charles L's enase so uccessfully, in Scotland, that, but for the surprise at Phillipsbaugh, the comnonwealth might never have been usa blished.

The duchess' third and eldest surviving son is now duke. He is forty-four ears of age.

The late duke was a horse owner and sportsman, and his wife associated erself enthusiastically in his pursuits. When he died she consoled herself by marrying, in 1898, Mr. W. S. Stirling Crawfurd, who was even more of a racing man then the duke. He won the Derby with Sefton, in 1878. For seventeen years they led a happy and active sporting career

Then Mr. Crawfurd died and his stable passed entirely under his widow's management. Mr. Manton now came into existence and became famous.

She was in the habit of bidding for yearlings in public, and of superintending the stables personally, abusing the men in the strongest sort of language when they did not do their work proprly. She had also more than one pub lie dispute with rading men, in which her expletive force was exhibited, among others, with Robert Sherrard, the well-known trainer and owner on

Newmarket heath. The duchess furnished material for a comic opera entitled "The Merry Duchess," which was produced here

some ten years ago. In 1888, the lamented Mr. Crawford having been dead for five years, she married her third husband, Marcus Henry Milner, a man now thirty years of age. The duchess, it will be perceived, was old enough to be his grand-

The value of the electric light as a saver of time is strikingly illustrated in a return just made of the average time occupied by ships in passing through the Sucz canal. With the electric light the journey is accompshed in eight minutes under twenty hours. Without the light thirty-one hours and twenty-four minutes is the time usually required.

